

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

Vol. VII.

Tucson, Pima County, Arizona, Saturday, November 25, 1876.

No. 8.

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One Copy, one year, \$5.00
One Copy, six months, 3.00
Single numbers, 15

ADVERTISING RATES:
Twelve lines in this type, one sq.
line square, twelve lines, one time, \$2.00
Each subsequent insertion, 1.50
Professional cards, per quarter, 8.00

Plain death notices, free. Obituary
notices in prose, \$5 per square; in poetry,
\$6 per line.

Business advertisements at Reduced
Rates. Office Northwest corner Main and
Congress streets.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE CITIZEN:

W. N. Kelly, newsdealer at Prescott, has
the CITIZEN for sale, and has authority to
receive and receipt for money due us.
L. P. Fisher, 20 and 21 New Merchants
Exchange, is our authorized agent in San
Francisco.
James Abegg, Phoenix.
Dr. J. H. Pierson, Wickenburg.
WASSON & HARRIS, Proprietors.

J. C. HANDY, M. D.

TUCSON, ARIZONA.
CORNER OF CHURCH AND CONVENT.

J. M. JANSO, M. D.

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.
Office on Myers Street, opposite the Pal-
ace Hotel.

H. N. ALEXANDER, M. D.

YUMA, ARIZONA.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Will practice in all Courts in this Territory.

PAUL WEBER, M. D.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Mineral Park, Mohave County, Arizona.

JAMES ABEGG, M. D.

MAIN STREET, YUMA, ARIZONA.
News Depot, Book and Cigar Store, Con-
fectionery and Fancy Goods.

MOULTON & CO., M. D.

No. 1002 F Street, Washington, D. C.,
Agents for the Collection of, and hasten-
ing the payment of claims against the
several Departments of government.

JOHN E. NAYLOR, M. D.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona.

THEO. F. WHITE, M. D.

CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.
Deputy Surveyor of Mineral Lands,
Tucson, Arizona.

WILLIAM J. OSBORN, M. D.

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER.
Special assistance given in obtaining pa-
tents for Mining and Preemption claims.
Office south side Congress street, Tucson,
Arizona.

FARLEY & POMROY, M. D.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
TUCSON, ARIZONA.
Notaries Public. Office United States
District Attorney. Office on Congress
street.

R. A. WILBUR, M. D.

CORNER PLEASANT AND CONVENT STS.
TUCSON, ARIZONA.
Will resume the practice of his profession
Thursday, July 1. Will give attention to
preference to diseases of women and chil-
dren.
Office hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. and
evening.

RAFAEL SUASTEGUE, M. D.

JEWELER, WATCHMAKER AND ENGRAVER.
Informs his patrons of this city and
those of other parts of the Territory, that
he is ready to execute all kinds of plain
and fancy workmanship in diamonds and
emeralds.
Any work entrusted to him will be exe-
cuted faithfully, promptly and at cheaper
rates than before.

J. P. HOYT, M. D.

A. P. K. SAFFORD.
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
Tucson, Arizona.
Will practice in Civil Cases in all the
courts of the Territory.
Special attention will be given to cases
in the Supreme Court.
Tucson, Arizona, November 1, 1876. 5-17

J. M. BERGER, M. D.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.
Congress Street, opposite L. M. Jacobs &
Co.'s Store.
Tucson, Arizona.
Having purchased all the tools, imple-
ments, machinery, etc., pertaining to the
Watchmaking and Jewelry depart-
ment of Messrs. Davis & Kelton of Tuc-
son, I am now MORE THAN EVER
prepared to do all kinds of watchmak-
ing and jewelry at reasonable prices, and
warranted for one year.
A fine assortment of Clocks, Watches
and Jewelry always on hand for sale.
Patronage respectfully solicited.
September 20.

S. W. Carpenter, M. D.

RECORDER OF PIMA COUNTY.
Office in the Court-house, Tucson.

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER.

Notary of Justice of the Peace,
Water Rights, Mines and Mill-
rights, Mortgages, Bills of Sale and all
other Legal Documents executed properly
and promptly at moderate charges.
Records searched FREE of charge.

The Elliot House.

Florence, Pinal County, Arizona.
W. V. ELLIOT, Proprietor.

THE ABOVE NAMED HOUSE IS

amply prepared to accommodate the
traveling and home public, and attention
is called to the fact that the proprietor
intends to merit Patronage
By satisfying his customers with the best
of meats.
His bar is always supplied with
choice LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
March 4. 22-17

Cortex.

The Indians came to the Spaniard;
And wondrous tales they told
Of cities whose streets were silver,
And palaces paved with gold.
At once the Spaniard burned his ships
At anchor on the strand,
And he and the sun together
Marched on to the Unknown Land;
On, to the unknown island;
All turning back they spurned;
Hope and Despair returned onward,
And the keels of returning were burned.

II.

So, I stake my life on my loving,
At a word from your stately lips
I give up home, friends and fortune.
And burn my dearest ships.
Thus onward and hopefully march
Into the Unknown Land;
Onward to die, or to win you—
This you and I understand.
Never again need my steps come
To the Burned Ships on the strand!

GOLD continues to be sent from Lon-
don to the United States.

The Chinese commission is pursuing
its inquiry in San Francisco but there
is nothing new, the evidence being ver-
tually a repetition of that previously
taken by the Legislative committee.

NEARLY a thousand men are em-
ployed in the Consolidated Virginia
and California mines, and their earn-
ings aggregate nearly \$100,000 a
month, which sum goes immediately
into circulation.

The debt statement shows a reduc-
tion during October of \$3,388,139. The
amount of coin in Treasury is \$15,697,
027; currency balance, \$12,901,326;
special deposit, \$40,670,000; coin cer-
tificates, \$33,283,100; outstanding legal
tenders, \$967,555,716.

Two Chinamen last week applied to
the county clerk of San Bernardino for
their naturalization papers, but owing
to the fact that they were English
language and couldn't take the oath in
good English, he was obliged to refuse
them.

CONGRESSMAN Thompson of Glou-
cester, Mass., is afflicted with stammer-
ing. When he was told that the Old
South Church had been sold, he re-
marked that it "didn't do for the Al-
mighty to own a corner lot in Boston."

A FEW days ago, as President Chad-
bourne, of Williams College, during
a lecture was telling the freshmen class
that the notion of allowing girls to en-
ter the college for the sake of their good
influence on the boys was not as
sound as it might be, a freshman raised
his hand and eagerly inquired, "Don't
you think it would have a good influ-
ence on the young ladies?"

OWING to the disaster to the Arctic
fleet, whalebone has gone up nearly 50
per cent. in value, and only steel cor-
sets will be worn this winter. Steel
corsets are more objectionable than
whalebone, on the ground of danger
from lightning, but as there is a good
deal more "give" to them, even when
embraced by the left arm, we haven't
much of an opinion of a girl who won't
be willing to risk the lightning.

FRANCE launched her most powerful
ironclad last month, the Redoubtable,
at Lorient. This vessel, which has
been three years building, is 330 feet
long by 70 feet beam. She has an iron
ramp at the bow weighing thirty tons,
and her armor plates weigh twenty-four
tons each. Her armament is eight
pivot guns, capable of being pointed
in any direction, and her decks are
bomb-proof. Her 6,000 horse power
engines work a screw twenty-one feet
in diameter, and there are smaller en-
gines for working the helm, the wind-
lass and the pumps. The displace-
ment of this monster war vessel when
fitted for sea is estimated at 9,000 tons.

AMBIGUITIES.—These extracts, found
in a magazine article, show the incon-
sistencies and ambiguities of the Eng-
lish tongue. It is not strange that
foreigners find it a difficult language
that foreigners find it a difficult lan-
guage to learn.

"A man," says Punch, "was arrest-
ed for attempting to damage the River
Thames. What was he doing? He was
trying to pull up the stream."
A lady, in advertising herself as a
teacher, spoke of the "reputation for
teaching she bears." But a further, an
expert in making up old furs, advertis-
ed "capas, vicinities, etc., made up
for ladies out of their own skins." The
advertisement of a concert was, doubt-
less, prophetic, when it announced
"that a variety of songs might be ex-
pected, too tedious to be mentioned."

"You walk very slow," said a man
to a consumptive. "Yes, but I am go-
ing very fast."
"Show me a fire," said a traveler to
the landlord, "for I am very wet, and
bring me a mug of ale, for I am very
dry."

HOW TALL ARE WE?—A late num-
ber of the Scientific American, in dis-
cussing the question, "How tall are
we?" publishes a table showing the
mean height of the men of 24 different
nationalities. The result arrived at is
that the Indians of the United States
are the tallest, the mean height being
67.934 inches. The whites of the United
States come second, the mean of
67.620 examinations being 67.662 in-
ches. Then follow the Norwegians,
Swedes, Irish, Danes, etc. The Eng-
lish come eleventh in the list, being
66.577, followed by the Germans, who
show a mean of 66.536. The French
stand eighteenth in the list, at 66.277.
The Spanish and Portuguese stand at
the foot of the list, measuring 65.635
and 65.432 inches respectively. Com-
paring the natives of the different States
of the Union, those of Kentucky stand
at the head of the list, 68.677 inches.
Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Califor-
nia, Nevada, Indiana and West Vir-
ginia follow, all exceeding 68 inches.
The people of Illinois stand twelfth in
the list, at 67.835 inches, while the
Yankees of the wooden nutmeg State
bring up the rear, being only 66.577
inches.

Why Fine Gold Floats.

Although most miners recognize
the fact that gold in fine particles will
float or remain for some time suspend-
ed in water, few know why this is so,
as it seems contrary to the principles
of gravitation. A series of experi-
ments made a long time since by one
competent to judge, proved, first, that
fine gold would remain afloat in com-
mon temperature for over 24 hours;
and, second, that when the temperature
of the water was raised to, or near to,
the boiling point, the suspended par-
ticles of gold would subside. Reflecting
on these points, the experimenter was
remined of the well-known property
possessed by platinum, of condensing
gases upon its surface, and it seemed
no far fetched hypothesis to assume
that gold and, probably, most other
metals, possessed the same property,
though in a less degree. Upon this
supposition, the fact that particles of
gold did not sink in water in accord-
ance with their specific gravity was
readily explained, because the buoyan-
cy of the air or other gas adhering to
them would more or less counteract
their weight, and as the surface of
bodies relatively increases as their
bulk decreases, it was plain that the
smaller the particle of gold the more
apt it must be to be kept afloat by a
film of gas upon the surface. It also
becomes obvious that when the water
is heated to a certain degree, the par-
ticles of gold suspended therein must
subside, because the film of gas sus-
taining them would be expanded and
removed.

On this peculiar characteristic of
metals to condense gases, Overman
may be cited as an authority (Metal-
lurgy, p. 282). "As not only the spe-
cific gravity, but the size of grain and
its affinity for water and other min-
erals, has a decided influence on its ten-
dency to subside, it is evident that the
operation of separating minerals is
truly one which requires more than
common intelligence to perform it
well. Iron is by far specifically heavier
than quartz, still fine iron filings will
float in water, while fine sand sinks
directly. Carbon has not the weight of
clay, yet carbon sinks sooner in air.
Gold is by far heavier than silver, yet
we may observe, by means of a micro-
scope, a multitude of fine particles of
gold suspended in water, while we
cannot detect the slightest particle of
silicious matter, however fine it may
be. The latter will subside more
quickly than visible particles of heavy
gold. All the metals appear to have a
tendency to float on water when in fine
particles, some more than others. This
is caused by a particle of gas, either
air or water, adhering to the particle
of metal, which causes it to be light
and float or become suspended. Pre-
cious metals appear to possess more of
this quality than others. Sulphurets
of metals, oxides, salts and, in fact, all
compound matter, do not manifest it."
The size of a particle and its form
have also some influence in causing
heavy matter to subside in water; a
large grain will, in all instances, sink
faster than a small one.

Unless we accept the explanation
that a great deal of gold escapes with
the water, despite its high specific
gravity, it will be difficult to account
for the loss in working with a contin-
uous current from the stamp. We our-
selves have some extremely fine gold in
a bottle of water, not long since, and,
as a matter of curiosity, shook it up
and set it on the desk to see how long
it would take before settling. On the
second morning minute particles could
still be seen suspended in the water,
although the water had been perfectly
quiet in the meantime.

THIRTY THOUSAND MINERS TO BE
THROWN OUT OF WORK.—A Bethle-
hem, Pa., dispatch says: The coal
mining and transportation companies of
the Schuylkill, Lehigh, Wyoming and
Lackawanna regions have for a
long time been planning a suspension
of production at their collieries, but
no positive arrangements for a stop-
page have been decided until just now.
Many of the smaller producers have
been shutting down ever since the dis-
solution of the coal combination, but
the Delaware and Hudson Coal Com-
pany, one of the heaviest coal and car-
rying corporations in the Lackawanna
and Wyoming, or northern coal fields,
has been the first one of the great com-
panies to initiate a suspension move-
ment. Work has been stopped at all
the mines of the company, the num-
ber of breakers are now silent, and be-
tween 13,000 and 15,000 workmen, col-
liers and their assistants, are thrown
out of employment. It is understood
that the suspension will continue for an
indefinite period. Several of the other
prominent operating companies have
also followed the same policy. The
Philadelphia and Reading Company
have made a partial cessation of op-
erations. By the suspension, between 25,
000 and 30,000 men employed in the
mines of the different companies are
entirely or partially unemployed.

THE EMPRESS of Brazil is reported
to have presented to Queen Victoria a
dress woven from the webs of spiders.
It appears that spiders produce a fil-
ament incomparably finer and glossier
than that of the silkworm, but it is in
such demand for trapping flies and
other insects that it comes rather ex-
pensive. As a business, too, its produc-
tion is limited by the fact that under cer-
tain circumstances spiders eat some-
times like men. When collected together
and supplied with all that makes ex-
istence enjoyable, and with nothing to
do but spin yarns, they cannot be re-
strained from fighting and killing one
another. But for this infirmity of tem-
per they might do a good deal for the
poor by furnishing a fabric of such
costly character that our wives and
daughters need not be ashamed to ap-
pear in it at a charity sermon.

WASHINGTON D. C., November 5.—
In the matter of the application Mrs.
Balva A. Lockwood for admission to
practice as an attorney and counselor
of the Supreme Court the Chief Justice
announced today, as the decision of
the Court, that none but men are ad-
mitted to practice before it as attorneys
and counselors.

Indian Scouts Out.

Gen. Kautz has had his scouts and
troops out constantly for a month or
more running over the old Chiricahua
reservation and the whole southeastern
portion of the Territory, and the offi-
cers uniformly report that there are no
Indians there, or if they are there they
cannot be found and there is no fresh
Indian sign. The general has about
come to the conclusion that the cry of
renegades is a false one, and that the
recent murders have all been commit-
ted, most likely by Mexicans.—Daily
Miner, November 11.

In face of the facts we know to be
in the possession of Gen. Kautz, we
can hardly believe that he gave author-
ity for such a statement as the above.
Gen. Kautz knows that the Apaches
attacked a party of three men last July
and killed two of them; he knows by
affidavits in his possession, that can-
not be questioned, Johnson and Mow-
ry were murdered by Indians on the
San Pedro, and the stock of the Mc-
Geary Brothers stolen, and that several
parties are missing, that have been
killed by them. He could not have fail-
ed to see in print recently that two of
the unremoved Chiricahua Apaches
have been in Sonora to make peace for
themselves and band, and he ought to
know that these are the Apaches that
have been committing the depreda-
tions on and about the San Pedro.

No one has tried to create any false
alarm. No one has wanted troops, as
has been intimated, to speculate out of.
All we have asked was peace and se-
curity to life and property, and this we
believe would have been assured if
either of the Indian scouts at Verde or
Apache had been left on the old Chir-
icahua reservation. We think this was
a modest and just request and should
have been granted, and if it had been
done Gen. Kautz would not now be in
doubt as to who committed these de-
predations, for either of those scouts
could, and if allowed, would have fol-
lowed the culprits to the gulf if neces-
sary.

No one has claimed that these In-
dians after committing depredations
remain near the scene of their mur-
ders in order that soldiers may at lei-
sure proceed in comfortable ambula-
nces and upon easily traveled roads and
count them, so that the department
commander may have definite and cor-
rect information; but that they have
frequently committed depredations,
the department commander has as am-
ple proof as can be given, unless the
Indians will consent to array them-
selves in line and be counted by an
ambulance brigade. That these same
Apaches were recently and are per-
haps now in Sonora trying to make
peace with that State is undoubted;
that either of the old Indian scouts if
allowed free action under their old
leaders would give peace and protec-
tion to southeastern Arizona is equally
true, and if these Apaches make peace
with Sonora and keep the terms offer-
ed them, we may not have any more
trouble, but it is quite certain if the
department commander expends all
his energies to prove on paper that
live Indians with bone, muscle, scalp-
ing knife and rifle do not exist; then
they are not soon going to be subdued
by his action.

WE saw a recent letter from one of
the directors of the Southern Pacific
railroad, in which it was stated that
the company expected to reach the
Colorado river with their road by Feb-
ruary 1. We sincerely hope this may
prove true and that it will not stop un-
til it passes through Arizona and makes
connection with the Atlantic seaboard.
We shall welcome any and all railroad
enterprises to our Territory, but we are
beginning to settle down to the convic-
tion that the Southern Pacific is the
only company possessing money and
willing to run a road through Arizona.
With the completion of a railroad
through Arizona our immense mining
resources will be developed, a market
will be opened for our surplus cattle
and sheep, our agricultural lands will
be utilized and made profitable, towns
and cities will spring up as if by magic
and general prosperity will be assured.
Let us give a hearty welcome and all
assistance in our power to the first rail-
road builders that reach Arizona.

BAZAINE'S POVERTY.—Marshall Baza-
ine is now residing with his wife and
children at Llanes, a little village of
the Asturias, where the Count de Men-
doza Corina has offered him hospital-
ity. This gentleman is proprietor of the
mines of St. Luis Potosi, in Mex-
ico, and it is through him that the moth-
er-in-law of the Marshal receives the
revenue of her Mexican estate. Baza-
ine has no fortune, and that of his wife was
completely absorbed by the expenses
of his trial, which the French Govern-
ment rigorously exacted, even to the
extent of seizing a clock of the Mar-
shal and a pair of his pantaloons to
meet the balance due.

AN INCH OF RAIN.—Few people can
form a definite idea of what is involved
in the expression—"an inch of rain."
It may aid such to follow the calculation:
An acre is equal to 6,272,640 square
inches; an inch deep of water on this
area will be as many cubic inches of
water, which at 2.27374 to the gallon is
2,825.3 gallons. This quantity weighs
235,225 pounds, or 109,093 tons. One
one-hundredth of an inch of rain is
equal to one ton per acre.

Annexation of Grant County New Mexico to Arizona.

At the recent general election in
Grant county, New Mexico, a vote was
taken for and against the annexation
of that county to Arizona, which re-
sulted in nearly a unanimous vote in
favor of the proposition. The Silver
City Herald says:

We are greatly rejoiced at the uni-
animity of our people and hope that
the Forty-fifth Congress will impart
new life to our county by severing our
connection with New Mexico, and
place us where we geographically be-
long—to Arizona—and where we can
fruitfully by reason of her wise and
beneficent legislation.

Now that the people mainly to be
affected by this change have spoken in
a decided manner and by their votes
at the ballot box nearly unanimously
agree that the change is desirable, and
we can see no good reason why this
desire should not be gratified. It is a
matter of no importance to the Fed-
eral Government whether this piece of
territory is retained by New Mexico or
annexed to Arizona. It will not re-
ceive any additional expense in any
event. This being the case the first
and most important question to decide
is in which condition will the people
to be effected by the change be most
prosperous and contented, and this
question has been decided by the peo-
ple themselves. They say in unmis-
takable terms that they prefer to be
considered a part of the Territory of Ar-
izona.

There are many good and substan-
tial reasons outside of the complaint
they make of unjust laws in New Mex-
ico. The trade between Grant county
and Arizona is large and constantly
increasing; the people of that county
have already large mining and mer-
cantile interests in Arizona; the pre-
dominating interest at this time, both
there and here is mining, and needs
the same fostering care, and in any
and every point of view, the change it
seems to us would prove beneficial
both to the people of that county and
Arizona. We hope therefore that Con-
gress will act promptly in this matter
and give a willing assent to the united
voice of the people who are interested.

THERE is a general misunderstanding
as to the law and facts relating to
the counting of the electoral vote. The
electoral amendment to the Constitu-
tion directs how the electors are to be
counted. They are to meet at the State
Capitol on the first Wednesday of
December, by act of Congress, and
vote by ballot for a President and a
Vice-President. And they shall make
distinct list of all persons voted for
as President and Vice-President, and
of the number of votes for each, which
lists they shall sign and certify, and
transmit sealed to the seat of govern-
ment of the United States, directed to
the President of the Senate. The Pres-
ident of the Senate shall, in the pre-
sence of the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives, open all the certificates,
and the votes shall then be counted;
and the person having the greatest num-
ber of votes for President shall be Pres-
ident, provided such number be a major-
ity of the whole number of electors ap-
pointed. By act of Congress the vote
is to be counted and declared on the
second Wednesday in February. The
twenty-second joint rule of the two
houses, adopted in 1868, authorized
either house to reject a return, each
house voting separately. This joint rule
has been re-enacted by each Congress
except the present. On the 20th of last
January the Senate adopted a con-
current resolution adopting as the joint
rules of the two houses for the present
session the joint rules of the Senate
and House of Representatives in force
at the close of last session of Congress,
"excepting the twenty-second joint
rule." The House failed to adopt this
resolution. And there are, therefore,
no joint rules of the two houses. Nor
is there any provision of law defining
the manner in which the constitu-
tional duty imposed in the twelfth
amendment shall be performed. A
bill for this purpose was considered at
the second session of the Forty-third
Congress, which passed the Senate
February 25, 1875—yes 28, no 29. The
House took no action. At the last
session of Congress the same bill was
taken up, debated, and March 24, 1876,
was passed—yes, 22, no 26. Mr.
Thurman, who, with Messrs. Key and
Merrimon, were the only Democrats
supporting it, moved a reconsideration,
which was agreed to—yes 31, no 23.
But no further action was taken
in the Senate or House. The text of
the proposed bill and the various votes
upon it will be found in "McPherson's
Handbook of Politics for 1876," pages
195-198. These facts make it clear
that there is no law or joint rule on the
subject, and the constitutional provi-
sion is the only direction now existing.

A SPRINGFIELD (Ill.) dispatch of the
8th instant says: "A most desultory
attempt was made last night to steal
the bones of President Lincoln from
the cemetery vault here. The plot was
suspected some time since, and Elmer
Washington, United States Detective
Tyrell and Assistant watched the
vault last night. The scoundrels broke
the outer and inner doors of the vault,
opened the several cases of the sarcoph-
agus, and were about to make off
with the remains when the detectives
sprang out. The accidental discharge
of a pistol alarmed the robbers, and
they fled precipitately, keeping in the
darkness. A slight clue to their iden-
tity remains, and their capture is prob-
able."

A MAN just returned from a prolon-
gated stay in the Black Hills, doesn't
give any very encouraging account of
the amount of gold to be found there, but
says it is one of the grandest fields for
a Young Man's Christian Association
or a temperance society to open busi-
ness here ever saw.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Special Despatches to THE CITIZEN, by
United States Telegraph Line.

PACIFIC COAST MATTERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 17.—
Stocks.—California 47; Consolidated
Virginia 43.25; Ophir 43; Mexican
22.50; Savage 9.50.

EASTERN STATES.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—At
Republican headquarters all dispatches
received from Louisiana today agree in
saying that State has surely gone Re-
publican.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—Con-
gressman Hoge telegraphs Secretary
Chandler from South Carolina as fol-
lows: Board of State canvassers fin-
ished their count and allowing Demo-
crats all they claim, Hayes has a ma-
jority of six hundred,—this is official.

CHICAGO, November 13.—Tribune's
St. Paul's dispatch says Gen. Terry has
ordered twelve hundred ponies and
mules taken from Missouri river Sioux
to be held here for sale, proceeds to be
invested in cows and hogs for Indians.
He expects to capture and sell about
1500 more from Standing Rock. A few
ponies were left with the men, but
young Indians were all dismounted.

CHICAGO, November 17.—The Jour-
nal's Washington special this evening
says ex-Senator Osborne of Florida a
cool-headed, very careful conservative
man went to Florida on Monday. To-
day he telegraphed as follows:

NEW YORK, November 14.—Tribune's
Washington special says, influential
Republicans here talk of election of
Blaine to the Presidency of the Senate
as an event likely to cause immedi-
ately after reassembling of Congress. If
such action should be taken it would
of course provide for a possible con-
tingency which might leave a vacancy
in the offices of both President and Vice-
President of the United States after 4th
march and devolve powers of executive
upon presiding officer of Senate.

BALTIMORE, November 18.—Official
vote of Maryland is announced. Til-
den's majority is 19,739.

TALLAHASSEE, November 17.—To-
day R. C. McCormick, Washington,
All right here. (Signed) P. R. Os-
borne.

At the Republican national com-
mittee headquarters, more importance is
attached to this dispatch than to any,
and by all reports received from Florida
within the last forty-eight hours, judg-
ing from the high character of the
sender it is regarded as an absolute
guarantee of its reliability and all
fears that may have existed growing
out of recent movements of the Demo-
crats regarding Florida are fully dis-
sipated.

NEW ORLEANS, November 18.—Lou-
isiana Re-turning Board organized to-
day. Five Gentlemen on each side,
from among the distinguished northern
Republicans and Democrats now in
the city of New Orleans, were invited to
attend the session of the Board and
witness its proceedings. Board then
went into executive session.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, November 17.—The Pall
Mail Gazette this afternoon has leading
editorial on eastern question which
concludes as follows: The English
people are jealously watchful, English
suspicion is thoroughly aroused and
any overt act on the part of Russia in
direction of her suspected aims would
deepen this suspicion into live hostil-
ity and may not leave government free
to act against Russia but, in certain
contingencies, would compel it so to
act.

PARIS, November 18.—Principal ob-
stacle to war now seems to have been
removed. The Rothschilds are said to
have concluded to advance money to
the Russian Government. The terms
of the loan have not yet been made
public.

CALCUTTA, November 18.—Late ac-
counts say that twelve thousand per-
sons perished during the terrible
cyclone which passed over eastern
Bengal on the 13th of October.

THE Press Association is informed
that Gordon the